

The Semi-Weekly Messenger.

VOL. XXX. NO. 22.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1897.

\$1.00 PER YEAR.

WIND AND WATER.

FEARFUL RAVAGES BY THESE TWO ELEMENTS.

Guthrie and El Reno, Oklahoma, swept by tornado, then inundated from a cloudburst. A wall of water from hill to hill, sweeping everything before it—many persons drowned in sight of would-be rescuers.

Guthrie, Oklahoma, April 28.—For miles tonight the Canadian valley is a dreary waste. At sunrise this morning, a mighty wall of water, from six to eight feet high and a mile wide, broke upon West Guthrie without warning, crushing houses, sweeping away property and drowning people by the score. Every movable thing was swept before the wave, which passed on into the valley with resistless force, wreaking terrible destruction to life and property wherever it reached. Dozens of human lives are known to have been sacrificed—how many may not be ascertained for weeks. Hundreds of houses were wrecked; for miles farms were completely ruined, bridges and tracks were washed out and railway traffic in every direction is at a standstill. The efforts of rescuing parties have in many cases proved in vain. Many people floated down the stream before they could be reached and their fate is unknown. Others will pass the night in trees in midstream or perched on house tops. The property loss is placed at something near \$1,000,000.

Fully two-thirds of the victims were colored people. Business has been suspended all day in Guthrie. As thorough an organization for relief as it is possible has been made, but all aid has been necessarily retarded by the confused condition of things. It was impossible to explore the houses until the water subsided, as many of them are submerged. As darkness gathered many overturned houses could be seen far out in the flood, but it could not be learned whether their occupants escaped. The river is thirty feet above its ordinary stage.

A heavy rain began falling this afternoon. A threatening bank of clouds came up from the northwest and many persons fled to their tornado cellars, fearing that another disaster was upon them. Luckily, however, the damage was slight.

The Cottonwood river, a small stream that winds between steep banks in West Guthrie was bank full from a heavy rain yesterday and last night. About 6 o'clock, waters from a cloud burst above added to those already rising up to the level of the high banks, and the flood was sweeping through West Guthrie, a section populated mostly by colored people.

Persons who saw the first wall of water said that it was about eighteen feet high, spreading entirely across the valley. There was no water in front of it save that in the river's channel. The first wave was followed by others in quick succession, until the whole settled into a bank of water from six to eight feet high. Many people already begun carrying their household goods to places of safety, but few had made more than one trip when they were forced to flee for their lives before a raging, resistless torrent.

The main supply pipe of the water-works system burst where it crossed the Cottonwood, in the southern part of the city and all the water in the reservoirs poured into the river. In the southwestern part of the city a long arm of land is formed by the winding of the river. On this land lived hundreds of negroes. During the night the bridge leading across the river to the main section was swept away. The people were absorbed in watching the rising waters this morning when the floods from the reservoirs came down in solid wall and cut across the arm of land near the main land, cutting off escape. The people fled from their homes to the higher portions of the newly formed island. In half an hour the mountain of water had done its work and practically spent itself. The air became hazy with the crashing of houses and the cries of the unfortunate. When the first shock was over, the more fortunate on the island began to help others. The houses, barns and other effects began to drift down the stream, each freighted with one or more human beings. Boats or rafts shot out here and there from the shore and desperate efforts were made to rescue the people. Improvised rafts were quickly thrown together and started out into the mad stream. Before many of them had been propelled a couple of yards from shore, they were twisted and broken by the waters and the would-be rescuers thrown into the stream. Half a dozen rescuers were drowned even before those they had tried to save had been reached.

Gus Platt, business manager of The Guthrie Leader, and George Willis, a merchant tailor, swam the river and secured a boat, by which a number of persons were saved.

A negro woman with a babe in her arms tried to steady herself in a tree-top, calling for help. She grew weak and the baby slipped into the water and was drowned. She was finally rescued and said her family of six had been lost.

A woman wading from her home with her baby on her head was torn wheel under and a man swimming the channel to reach four women and a baby in a tree was carried down stream. Two women and a child were carried away on a bridge further down stream and one man and two women, in plain sight of shore, were on a house roof when it went to pieces. They all perished.

An old negro woman was seen clinging to a house top. The building soon turned over and she was drowned.

Three men, Walter Olds, John van Duzen and Eugene Gilla, sought to rescue an old man from a tree. Their raft struck an overhanging tree and they barely saved themselves by clambering into another tree. They were finally rescued and a rope sent to them by means of a shot gun and a cord.

Two men secured a small steam wheel pleasure boat and started to the rescue

of a half dozen men and women lodged in a tree. The persons were rescued amid the cheers of the spectators. The cable holding the craft finally broke and it was carried down the stream but ultimately landed safely.

Adjutant General Jameson, of the territorial militia, narrowly escaped with his family. He was forced to wade and lead his horse with his family in the buggy.

John Metz, aged 55 years, was captured while trying to save a woman who sank before he reached her. Metz himself was barely rescued.

George Owens, Attorney Teague Ray, and Dick Pearson, were precipitated into the water while trying to save some people, and Owens was drowned. Those who escaped are rushing frantically about in search of missing ones. The river is going down rapidly to-night.

When the sun went down this evening but two bodies had been recovered, those of Anna Kaiser, a school teacher and Frank Maynard, a colored man. Others have been drowned are: George Owens, J. H. Calhoun, wife and child; Charles Rufner and wife; Rastus McGill, Lena Burk, Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Wesley McGill and five children; John Metz, Mrs. H. James Montgomery, Mrs. Dummills, Jim, Lilly, Mrs. Dumas, H. Beckinger, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. John, Mrs. Sue Wilson, Jennie Taylor, Sam Jackson, George Smathers. It is believed that loss of life has also occurred south of Guthrie along the Cotton river.

Many farm houses in that district are reported to have been swept away. Some miles south of here at Seward, Hunt's store and the postoffice were destroyed.

Four thousand dollars was raised in Guthrie this afternoon for the relief of the sufferers.

El Reno, Okla., April 28.—For the first time since the white man settled in the Canadian valley twenty-nine years ago, this morning's sun set its rays over an Oklahoma sea. The final storm and flood came as fitting climax to a week of unusually heavy rains and damaging floods. A fierce storm struck the town, striking the hills, small buildings. Saturday at midnight a hurricane, blowing forty-six miles an hour, drove blinding sheets of water through the roofs of the poorly built or already damaged houses. People were driven in terror to their storm cellars and caves and spent the night in momentary expectation of being borne away by storm or flood.

Sunday dawned bright and clear, but yesterday noon another deluge descended. By 6 o'clock the rain had amounted to over five inches. A huge black cloud was observed moving toward the city from the west. The cry "get under ground" arose on all sides and the streets were soon filled with running, shouting people seeking cave or cellar. Stores and homes were deserted and the people huddled together waiting the blow. The centre of the storm passed over the southeastern corner of the town, striking the hills across the valley, wrecking all it touched.

With the tornado came the heaviest fall of water ever recorded here in a deluge. By 6 o'clock the rain was falling at thirty minutes. All day the river had been rising at a frightful rate, reaching the railroad bridge and moving it out of line. The wagon bridge went out when the water reached its floor level. When the sixty-eight foot obstruction, forced the water out over the bottoms, washing out crops, moving houses and drowning stock. A dam on the Ellison ranch gave way and cascaded into the river. The fairgrounds road, swept the fair grounds clean and flooded the yards of the Choctaw railroad. Rising into the houses of the bottom farmers it compelled them to desert their homes.

A party composed of A. E. Woodfill, Percival Henry Sawyer, Charles Justin, James Tompkins, Rev. Father Hall and others immediately set to work saving the unfortunate. In the home of Thomas Palmer, the latter's wife and several children were rescued from the tops of bureaus just as the water was creeping up to their feet. It was with difficulty they were removed to the improvised rafts of the families and taken to dry land. The families of Mr. Potts, Tom Potts, Colonel Severy and Mrs. Black were rescued from their homes in a similar manner. In each instance the water had swept through the windows and was steadily rising. During the trip a raft of railroad ties went to pieces on a submerged wire fence and the entire party was precipitated into the water. They were all saved.

Lightning struck the spire of the Presbyterian church and totally wrecked it. The school house for colored children was struck at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the structure shattered and about fifty pupils more or less seriously hurt. Several other houses were struck by lightning, but no one was killed. Further west the lightning killed much stock. The electric light wires went down and the town was in darkness last night. Reports from surrounding towns are meagre, but it is believed that the rain and rains have all been stopped on account of washouts. It is known, however, that many homes have been washed out in towns adjacent to El Reno and it is feared many lives have been lost. West of here Frank Thompson and the 16-year-old son of Hiram McKeefeen were drowned.

"Not Exactly Right."

Thousands of people are in this condition. They are not sick and yet they are by no means well. A single bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla would do them good. It cleanses the blood, purifies the stomach, creates an appetite, purifies and enriches the blood and gives wonderful vigor and vitality. Now is the time to take it.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic. Easy to take, gentle, mild, 25 cents.

THE LONG CONTEST ENDED.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE AT LAST ELECTS A SENATOR.

The Contest Which Has Lasted Through Two Legislatures Ended in the Election of a Candidate of One of the Few Days. Deboe Receives a Majority of the Votes Amid a Storm of Excitement—Both Sides Working to the Last Moment.

Frankfort, Ky., April 28.—Governor Bradley has written out the certificate of election for Hon. William J. Deboe, of Crittenden county, as junior senator from Kentucky, to succeed Hon. J. C. Blackburn, whose term expired March 4th. Senator Deboe will be in his seat in the senate Monday next.

Senator Deboe has suffered slight strokes of political lightning before. The end of the famous struggle which has extended over two legislative sessions will go into history as the most memorable Kentucky has ever known. Dr. Hunter came here six weeks ago with a majority in the legislature, with a clean majority of these republicans stanchly for him and the additional backing of the national and state party organizations, but circumstances were against him and the lightning today struck Deboe on the 12th ballot.

Republican caucuses, informal, irregular and impromptu, were held from 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon till after day light this morning. The Hunter devotees worked like beavers for Deboe and work was also done by Bradley and his lieutenants. The arrival of John W. Yerkes, national committee-man from Kentucky, last night, emphasized the report that it was at last a party fight. Last night the republicans announced that there was not the faintest possibility of Deboe's election being delayed longer than today; but their appearance and the zeal with which they worked until the last minute before the joint session show that they were not as certain as they appeared and were afraid of the schemes of the Blackburn people, who never quit working. They watched every train. They had telegrams announcing that the republicans would surely be here, but they were afraid of accidents. They were told that Lieberth and two others had been in conference with Governor Bradley and Senator Deboe and had finally declared themselves in line.

When the train was in, the republican leaders announced that all of the seventy-one republicans were on hand; that Deboe would be absent and that he was sure to be elected by seventy-one votes. It looked this way to the nearly despairing Blackburn democrats, and the republicans would surely be here, but they were afraid of accidents. They were told that Lieberth and two others had been in conference with Governor Bradley and Senator Deboe and had finally declared themselves in line.

When the train was in, the republican leaders announced that all of the seventy-one republicans were on hand; that Deboe would be absent and that he was sure to be elected by seventy-one votes. It looked this way to the nearly despairing Blackburn democrats, and the republicans would surely be here, but they were afraid of accidents. They were told that Lieberth and two others had been in conference with Governor Bradley and Senator Deboe and had finally declared themselves in line.

When the train was in, the republican leaders announced that all of the seventy-one republicans were on hand; that Deboe would be absent and that he was sure to be elected by seventy-one votes. It looked this way to the nearly despairing Blackburn democrats, and the republicans would surely be here, but they were afraid of accidents. They were told that Lieberth and two others had been in conference with Governor Bradley and Senator Deboe and had finally declared themselves in line.

When the train was in, the republican leaders announced that all of the seventy-one republicans were on hand; that Deboe would be absent and that he was sure to be elected by seventy-one votes. It looked this way to the nearly despairing Blackburn democrats, and the republicans would surely be here, but they were afraid of accidents. They were told that Lieberth and two others had been in conference with Governor Bradley and Senator Deboe and had finally declared themselves in line.

When the train was in, the republican leaders announced that all of the seventy-one republicans were on hand; that Deboe would be absent and that he was sure to be elected by seventy-one votes. It looked this way to the nearly despairing Blackburn democrats, and the republicans would surely be here, but they were afraid of accidents. They were told that Lieberth and two others had been in conference with Governor Bradley and Senator Deboe and had finally declared themselves in line.

When the train was in, the republican leaders announced that all of the seventy-one republicans were on hand; that Deboe would be absent and that he was sure to be elected by seventy-one votes. It looked this way to the nearly despairing Blackburn democrats, and the republicans would surely be here, but they were afraid of accidents. They were told that Lieberth and two others had been in conference with Governor Bradley and Senator Deboe and had finally declared themselves in line.

When the train was in, the republican leaders announced that all of the seventy-one republicans were on hand; that Deboe would be absent and that he was sure to be elected by seventy-one votes. It looked this way to the nearly despairing Blackburn democrats, and the republicans would surely be here, but they were afraid of accidents. They were told that Lieberth and two others had been in conference with Governor Bradley and Senator Deboe and had finally declared themselves in line.

When the train was in, the republican leaders announced that all of the seventy-one republicans were on hand; that Deboe would be absent and that he was sure to be elected by seventy-one votes. It looked this way to the nearly despairing Blackburn democrats, and the republicans would surely be here, but they were afraid of accidents. They were told that Lieberth and two others had been in conference with Governor Bradley and Senator Deboe and had finally declared themselves in line.

When the train was in, the republican leaders announced that all of the seventy-one republicans were on hand; that Deboe would be absent and that he was sure to be elected by seventy-one votes. It looked this way to the nearly despairing Blackburn democrats, and the republicans would surely be here, but they were afraid of accidents. They were told that Lieberth and two others had been in conference with Governor Bradley and Senator Deboe and had finally declared themselves in line.

When the train was in, the republican leaders announced that all of the seventy-one republicans were on hand; that Deboe would be absent and that he was sure to be elected by seventy-one votes. It looked this way to the nearly despairing Blackburn democrats, and the republicans would surely be here, but they were afraid of accidents. They were told that Lieberth and two others had been in conference with Governor Bradley and Senator Deboe and had finally declared themselves in line.

When the train was in, the republican leaders announced that all of the seventy-one republicans were on hand; that Deboe would be absent and that he was sure to be elected by seventy-one votes. It looked this way to the nearly despairing Blackburn democrats, and the republicans would surely be here, but they were afraid of accidents. They were told that Lieberth and two others had been in conference with Governor Bradley and Senator Deboe and had finally declared themselves in line.

ORGANIZATION COMPLETED.

The Southeastern Passenger Association Formed at a Meeting of Representatives of Leading Southern Railroads.

Washington, April 28.—Representatives of leading railroads of the south met here today and concluded the formation of a new passenger traffic association, to be known as the Southeastern Passenger Association, and elected officers for the ensuing year. The articles of association were tentatively formed at a recent meeting at Atlanta, subject to the concurrence of four absent members. These members were present at the meeting today and, after some minor changes in the articles, they were formally adopted.

The roads entering the association are the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern railway; Atlanta and Western railway; Atlantic Coast Line; Central of Georgia railway; Florida, Central and Peninsular railway; Florida East coast railway; Georgia and Alabama railway; Georgia Southern and Florida railway; Louisville and Nashville railway; Mobile and Birmingham railway; Pennsylvania railway; Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railway; Southern railway; Tifton and Northeastern railway; Western Railway of Alabama.

The election of officers resulted in the choice of Henry Walters, president of the Atlantic Coast Line, as president; Joseph Richardson, formerly commissioner of the Southern States Passenger Association, chairman of the conference committee of the new association.

The articles adopted today set forth the object of the association in the following preamble: "For the purpose of interchanging authentic information in regard to the tariffs of the respective lines, members of this association; for consultation and mutual advice in regard to the reasonableness of tariffs and the publicity of the same, and to aid in fulfilling the purposes of the laws of the respective states and of the United States, affecting commerce, especially with the view of preventing illegal and unjust discriminations between persons and localities, or kinds of traffic."

The territory of the association is south of the Ohio and Potomac rivers and east of the Mississippi river. The articles provide for a conference committee to whom shall be submitted all changes in rates, rules or regulations affecting the traffic within the territory of the association. It is made the duty of the chairman to discourage reductions in rates by rebates, drawbacks, commissions, or by any illegal devices.

At the conclusion of the morning session, which was held in closed doors, the members of the association stated that the new agreement is designed to come fully within the requirements of the recent decision of the United States supreme court in the trans-Mississippi case. It is said to be mainly in the nature of a club arrangement, for the exchange of information of mutual benefit and not for a control of rates within the meaning of the recent decision.

All of the roads entering the association were represented at today's meeting either in person or by proxy.

The association concluded its work this afternoon and the members left for their respective homes. An invitation of General Passenger Agent Pannell, of the Norfolk, Virginia Beach and Southern railroad to visit Virginia Beach tomorrow. The Southeastern Freight Association met here today and concluded its organization similar to that of today on passenger traffic.

A Remarkable Trial for Criminal Assault.

Alexandria, Va., April 28.—James Lewis, a colored man, charged with outraging Mrs. Ida Reidel, a white woman several miles below here about two weeks ago, was found guilty by a jury at Fairfax Court House tonight. The death penalty was immediately imposed. The case has been in some respects a remarkable one, the conduct of the trial having been tried three times in as many days. In the two former trials the jury found him guilty of the crime charged, but were unable to agree on the penalty to be imposed, eleven men in each case favoring hanging and the remaining five favoring life imprisonment. There was much indignation among the leading citizens of the county that the jury could not agree on the penalty after finding Lewis guilty.

In the second trial the case was given to the jury at 1:30 o'clock this morning, but after remaining out about four hours they reported their inability to agree. The crowd around the court house became very impatient, while awaiting the verdict and threats of lynching were freely made. Shortly before daybreak Sheriff Gordon, by a timely discovery, prevented a lynching by getting possession of the court house in it which a man was just preparing to slip over Lewis' neck.

The lynching of a negro in Alexandria last week for outraging a little girl was regretted greatly by Governor O'Ferrall and he was determined if possible, to prevent a recurrence of such an act in the present case. Accordingly he ordered the Monticello house to be guarded by a detachment of soldiers in preserving order and they arrived at the place during the afternoon from Charlottesville, in command of Lieutenant Hertzog Wingfield. The imposition of the death penalty on Lewis was expected to quiet the tension which has existed and no trouble is probable.

Two American Citizens Arrested in Cuba. Washington, April 28.—Consul General Lee has reported to the state department the arrest of two naturalized American citizens in Cuba recently, in whose behalf he had interested himself.

Jose T. Dumas was arrested in Havana. The consul general, on being informed of the arrest, made a request upon the Spanish officials for a statement of the charges upon which the arrest was made and the consul general has requested that all the rights conceded by treaty be extended.

Washington, April 28.—W. J. Payne for himself and associates, owners of the acetylene gas invention, tonight submitted a proposition to the council to buy the gas works. The offer was \$1,000,000 cash for the plant and obligate themselves to keep the prices as low as they are here now. No action was taken.

STAMPEDE OF THE GREEKS.

THE ARMY TURNED INTO PANIC-STRIKEN MOB.

The Retreat From Matti to Larissa a Perfect Rout—The Road Filled With Fleeing Soldiers, Women and Children—Women and Children Killed in the Fling of Fear-Maddened Men at Imaginary Turks.

(Copyrighted by the Associated Press.) Athens, April 28.—The retreat of the Greeks, after the battle of Matti, developed into a rout before many miles had been covered. The Larissa correspondent of the Associated Press, who was with the retreating troops, has arrived here and his story of the flight is full of interest.

While soldiers, villagers, women and children, were marching along, all hopelessly mixed up and the soldiers' anathematizing their officers, a dozen horsemen and as many riderless horses appeared.

The cry went up: "The Turks are upon us" and the stampede began. The frightened soldiers and villagers commenced to every direction and the confusion of the animals added to the confusion. The correspondent, who narrowly escaped being shot by irregulars, says the mad Pharsalos, who half the soldiers, were killed. The way was strewn with ammunition boxes, broken carts and furniture. The bedding of soldiers, blankets and tin pannikins. The latter rattled under the horses' feet, blankets became entangled in them and the soldiers, frantic with alarm, galloped about among the flying crowds, many of them riderless and deserted. Guns and ammunition wagons and carts added to the obstruction. The traces had been cut in order to enable the drivers to mount the horses attached to them and seek safety in flight. There were many struggles between the fugitives for the possession of the horses. In this manner the affrighted crowds struggled on for several miles, presenting a most vivid picture of disaster and fear.

Some of the Greek officers, it is true, did their duty. They ordered the buglers to sound the "cease firing" and rode about calling upon the fleeing soldiers to halt. But others of the Greek officers lost their heads and pushed on as terror-stricken as the soldiers. One brave officer tried to bring his men to their senses by presenting a revolver at them and shouting: "Stop, stop," but he was as well as he could, upon a whirlwind to stay in his course.

General Mavromichalis, who had evidently reached Larissa some time before, rode back some distance in order to arrest the stampede. Two miles from the Larissa road is situated an embankment, where the general succeeded in inducing half a company of footsore men to fall in, but thousands continued the pell mell rush for Larissa.

There was a block at the bridge across Salambra river at the entrance of Larissa. Another terrible scene was presented, guns, muskets and horses struggling in a fearful mass.

In the streets of Larissa, there was indescribable confusion. Troops of all arms were scattered and they threw themselves down in utter exhaustion, heedless of the calls of the trumpets and bugles summoning them to fall in. The inhabitants rushing about the streets, intensified the confusion. The mere mention of the Turkish was sufficient to create a frenzy.

When the moon rose and the neighborhood of the town could be made out with some distinctness, matters became calmer and the excitement had been reduced to a restless movement from street to street, and an anxious discussion of the future.

Some estimates of the number of deaths which occurred during the stampede and indiscriminate firing, say that from 500 persons were killed. The correspondent thinks these figures are exaggerated, though people declare they have seen many wagons bearing the dead to Larissa.

The five newspaper correspondents who were in the stampede all had miraculous escapes from death.

The first hours of daylight were spent by the Greek officers in assembling their scattered troops and sending them to Pharsalos. The troops continued the march without any refreshment and it is alleged that many of them had not tasted food since Friday morning.

When it became known that Larissa was to be abandoned, there was another panic. The women and even the children were about to throw themselves from their throats, showing what they expected of the Turks, and in an incredibly short time the roads leading to Pharsalos and Volo were crowded with people, vehicles and animals, the latter bearing all kinds of household effects.

A special train of trucks took to Volo about 3,000 people of every degree, the passengers hanging on to the roofs and Pharsalos like a swarm of bees, but the majority ruddled along on foot and many of the refugees threw anxious looks back at Larissa and the vale of Tempe, fearing every moment a rush from the Circassian cavalry.

At 1:30 o'clock p. m., Larissa was evacuated. Instead of following the troops to Pharsalos the correspondent, in order to get off his dispatches, pushed on to Volo, where there was a panic almost equal to the one witnessed at Larissa. Fugitives were arriving at Volo every few minutes, and they spread rumors that the Turkish would enter the place in a few hours. In the absence of steamer there was a general rush for the galleys, on board of which the well-to-do classes went. A number of a long rowing boat, the correspondent hired a galley and went on board of it with a newspaper companion, Mr. Holdall. In a minute there was a great commotion, crowds of people shouting to us to come out of the boat. Then a number of men made a rush on board of her, threw Mr. Holdall out and pushed the correspondent ashore. It seems that the lower classes, panic-stricken, determined that if they could not escape from Volo no one else should do so, and they cried, "We all must die together."

Such an extent did this feeling of panic spread that a government steamer which was embarking wounded soldiers for the Piraeus, was obliged to leave Volo harbor owing to the fact that the frantic population threatened to make a rush on board the steamship, which would probably have resulted in a great loss of life. As a result, the wounded soldiers were taken on board the steamer in small boats and the vessel sailed for the Piraeus in a few minutes, leaving two English correspondents and six wounded Greek soldiers on the quay. The nurses and the wounded men were taken to the English consulate.

The excitement continued all day Sunday. The correspondent secured a calque on the following day and proceeded to the island of Euboea, whence, by equipping and driving, he reached Athens today, having been five days without taking his shoes or clothing off.

Acetylene Gas People to buy Richmond Gas Works. Richmond, Va., April 28.—W. J. Payne for himself and associates, owners of the acetylene gas invention, tonight submitted a proposition to the council to buy the gas works. The offer was \$1,000,000 cash for the plant and obligate themselves to keep the prices as low as they are here now. No action was taken.



Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness, secures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands. Royal Baking Powder Co., New York.

Closing Events of Greco-Turkish War.

London, April 28.—Matters at Athens are likely to remain unchaned until the ministerial crisis is settled, when overtures from the powers to intervene are expected. The sultan is said to be willing to listen to terms. The downfall of the Delianis cabinet is taken for granted, though it has not actually occurred. M. Ralli, who is likely to succeed Delianis, was equally keen for war.

Little or nothing seems to be known at Athens or is reported here as to the movements of the Greek fleet. The only news of actual fighting in progress this afternoon comes from Velestino, which commands the road to Volo. Possibly this indicates an intention of the Turks to march southward. It is said that Edham Pasha has sent a white flag to Volo with the assurance that the Turkish troops will inflict no damage upon the city or citizens. There seems little doubt, therefore, that he intends to occupy Volo.

The Greek forces now extend in a fourteen mile line from Pharsalos to Velestino. Pharsalos commands the Tarka pass and the road leading to Athens by way of Larissa.

Athens, April 28.—Midnight. The legislative assembly met again this evening. Ninety-five deputies were present. As a senate quorum is 104, another adjournment was necessary. The adjournment was followed by considerable excitement and cries of disapproval from the gallery. The session was awaited with the greatest anxiety. A dense crowd gathered in the vicinity of the chamber to get the first news of such action as might be taken. There was, however, no disorder. Many of the ministerial deputies declared that they will vote against the government on the question of confidence. Late last night it was rumored that the Greeks are still fighting in front of Pentelidia.

The opposition leaders issued an address to the public this morning asking that order be maintained. It had a calming effect upon the people.

Return of the Officials From New York.

Washington, April 28.—The Pennsylvania railroad special train which carried President McKinley, Mrs. Grant, the cabinet and the diplomatic corps to New York for the Grant ceremonies returned to Washington today. The president and his party, Mrs. Grant's party, Admiral Brown and General Miles, remained in New York, as did many of the diplomats. The company which the train carried on its return trip included Secretary of State Sherman, Postmaster General Gary, Attorney General McKenna, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Adjutant General Ruggles, the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, the French ambassador, M. Patenotre, and about twenty-five other diplomats. The special made the run in 4 hours. At 5 p. m., leaving Jersey City at 11:50 and arriving in Washington at 4:40. The trip was without incident.

The vice presidential train, operated by the Baltimore and Ohio road, arrived here shortly before 5 o'clock, after a five hour run from New York. Mr. Hobart and the committees of the senate and house returned on the train. The trip lacked incident. Speaker Reed did not return with the party, but is expected on Friday.

Expelled From the Stock Exchange.

New York, April 28.—The governors of the stock exchange today expelled Charles Neukirch, a member of the exchange, on charges of fraud. He is a member of the firm of Theo. W. Meyers & Co., of which former City Comptroller Meyers was for some years the head. The ex-comptroller, it is said, disposed of his interests in the firm for a stipulated sum about three years ago. The other partner in the firm of Meyers & Co., is E. H. Meyers, a nephew of Theo. W. Meyers. Neukirch was the exchange member of the firm and recently charges of collusion with the notorious E. S. Dean Company were preferred against them. At the last meeting of the governors the charges were formally received, and since then a rigid investigation has been made. Neukirch appeared before the governors at today's meeting and so far as could be ascertained, made a general denial of the charges of fraud, saying that the acts with which he was charged, were to "transfer of accounts." The vote to expel Neukirch was unanimous.

To Test the Governor's Filling Vacancies on Asylum Boards.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., April 28.—It is stated this afternoon that there is a movement on foot to prevent the governor from appointing any directors of the insane asylum here, the contention being that all the old directors are entitled to hold over, as the legislature failed to fill the vacancies. The terms of Directors Cotten, J. R. Smith, B. F. Boykin and John B. Broadfoot have expired. Dr. Kirby holds office until 1899.